

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
FORT WAYNE DIVISION

DEAN R. THOMAS,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

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CAUSE NO. 1:01cr70

1:05cv99

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter is before the court on a “Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence”, filed by the petitioner, Dean R. Thomas (“Thomas”), on March 18, 2005.

The government responded to the motion on April 4, 2005, to which Thomas has failed to reply. For the following reasons, Thomas’ motion will be denied.

Discussion

After entering a plea of guilty to mail fraud on or about April 22, 2004, Thomas was sentenced to 24 months imprisonment. Thomas now claims that he was denied effective assistance of counsel and deprived of his right to a jury trial. Thomas also asserts a due process claim.

With respect to the ineffective assistance of counsel claim, Thomas alleges that his counsel failed to include promised language in the plea agreement which would have barred further prosecution, and that his sentencing attorney did not do any work and failed to inform him of his rights “including the right to have a jury decide the dollar amounts involved.”

With respect to his right to a jury trial, Thomas appears to be raising a Booker issue, in

that he complains that the court determined the dollar amount of the fraud involved and he was not “informed of my right to have such facts determined by a jury”. United States v. Booker, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005).

With respect to his due process argument, Thomas complains that the government delayed his sentencing by a year, and during that time period he was arrested for operating a vehicle while intoxicated, which charge allegedly caused him to have a higher criminal history category.

In response the government points out that in paragraph 12c of his Plea Agreement, Thomas agreed that the court had jurisdiction and authority to impose any sentence within the statutory maximum set for his offense. Thomas further expressly waived his right to appeal his sentence on any ground, on appeal or in any post-conviction proceeding. Since Thomas agreed to this court’s jurisdiction and waived his right to challenge his sentence, his current motion must be denied. United States v. Jemison, 237 F.3d 911 (7th Cir. 2001); Bridgeman v. United States, 229 F.3d 589, 591-92 (7th Cir. 2000); United States v. Williams, 184 F.3d 666, 686 (7th Cir. 1999); United States v. Standiford, 148 F.3d 864, 867 (7th Cir. 1998).

Furthermore, with respect to Thomas’ Booker argument, the case law clearly establishes that Booker is not retroactive on collateral review. McReynolds v. United States, 397 F.3d 479, 2005 WL 237642 (7th Cir. Feb.2, 2005); see also Green v. United States, 397 F.3d 101, 2005 WL 237204, at *1 (2^d Cir. Feb.2, 2005) (per curiam); In re Anderson, 396 F.3d 1336, 2005 WL 123923, at *3-4 (11th Cir. Jan.21, 2005). Indeed, the Seventh Circuit expressly stated in McReynolds: “[w]e conclude, then, that Booker does not apply retroactively to criminal cases that became final before its release on January 12, 2005.” McReynolds, 397 F.3d at 481.

Accordingly, as Thomas' criminal case became final before January 12, 2005, Booker does not apply.

Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, Thomas' § 2255 petition is hereby DENIED.

Entered: May 16, 2005.

s/ William C. Lee
William C. Lee, Judge
United States District Court